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SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

Dr. G. Brown Goode, Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and Director of the National Museum, died in Washington, Sept. 6th.

Dr. Goode was born in New Albany, Ind., February 13, 1851. As a boy he developed a fondness for natural history. In time he prepared for college and entered Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., where he graduated in 1870. During his college career he devoted himself assiduously to the study of natural history, to which his tastes inclined, rather than to classical studies. He took an active part in assembling and arranging collections that culminated in the museum now preserved in the Orange Judd Hall. It was while so engaged that he met Prof. Baird at Eastport, Me., and at once became associated as a volunteer in the work of the United States Fish Commission. The acquaintance thus formed with Prof. Baird continued until the death of Mr. Baird and had very much to do with Dr. Goode's subsequent career.

During the winter of 1872-'73 he made his first trip to the West Indies, and collected fish, which he exchanged with the Smithsonian Institution, and on his return, at the invitation of Prof. Baird, he devoted a part of his time to the institution. In 1873 he joined permanently the staff of the Smithsonian Institution, and has since continued in its service, becoming Assistant Secretary in 1887.

Meanwhile, he took an active part in the preparation of the exhibit of the Smithsonian Institution at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, and owing to the illness of Prof. Baird, the charge of that work devolved largely on him during the continuance of the fair. At the end of the exhibition the care of the collections that were then given to the United States government was mainly assigned to him, and to him more than any one else is due the present condition of the National Museum.

His volunteer connection with the United States Fish Commission meanwhile continued, and it was through his relation there that he acquired the well earned reputation of being the leading authority on the fishes and fisheries in the United States. It was this that led, in 1880, to his appointment to the charge of the fisheries division of the tenth census. On the death of Prof. Baird, although the entire care of the Museum fell upon him, Dr. Goode was made Fish Commissioner,

and continued in that place, which position he retained only until the the law could be amended, making that office an independent one. His relation to the Fish Commission led naturally to his serving as United States Commissioner to the Fisheries Exhibition in Berlin in 1880, and in London in 1883.

His experience gained at the Centennial Exhibition in 1876 resulted in his being placed at the head of the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum exhibits at the expositions in New Orleans, Cincinnati, Louisville, and Atlanta. He also served in charge of the exhibition of the National Museum at the Columbian Exposition, in Chicago, in 1893.

In all of this work his remarkable genius for museum administration manifested itself, and the success of the national exhibits was largely due to his remarkable abilities.

Of his many publications the most important were in the line of his chosen science, ichthyology. Among them, worthy of commendation, are "The Game Fishes of the United States," 1879; "The Fisheries and Fishing Industries of the United States" (7 vols.), 1884; "American Fishes," 1887, and with T. H. Bean, "Oceanic Ichthyology," 1893. His writings on museum work include, "Plan of Classification for the World's Columbian Exposition," 1890, and "Museums of the Future, 1890, both of which are quoted as authority the world over. Mention must be made of his interest in genealogy. As a boy he began the preparation of the genealogy of his family, which resulted in 1888 in "Our Virginia Cousins." This led naturally to his being chosen one of the editors of the "Wesleyan Book," and later to his active participation in the founding of the American Historical Association, in the proceedings of which he published "The Origin of the National Scientific and Educational Institutions of the United States" in 1890.

Dr. Goode was one of the founders of the District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, becoming at once one of the officers, and since 1894, its President. He was also a Vice-President of the Sons of the Revolution and a Deputy Governor of the Society of Colonial Wars. In the scientific societies of Washington City he was ever a prominent member, having been President of the Philosophical Society and the Biological Society. He had been President of the Cosmos Club, and was at the time of his death an overseer of the Columbian University, and in many other ways had been actively associated with the intellectual progress of the National Capital.

In addition, he was a member of many of the leading scientific societies, both in this country and abroad, including the Zoological Society of London, the National Academy of Sciences in the United States, and was recently elected Vice President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science for the Section on Zoology.

Dr. Goode had received the degree of Ph. D. from the Indiana University, and that of LL. D. from Wesleyan University, and his services at the Madrid Exposition gained for him the decoration of Isabella.

Dr. Goode was respected and loved by all who knew him, and he was recognized as a fit successor to Professor Baird, the founder of the National Museum.

Josiah Dwight Whitney, Professor of Geology at Harvard University, died at New London, N. H., at the age of 77 years. He was graduated from Yale in 1839, and from that time until his death he was actively engaged in geological research. His field work included a survey of New Hampshire, a geological exploration of the Lake Superior region, and a survey of the mining regions of all the States east of the Mississippi. In 1855 he was appointed State Chemist of Iowa, and was a member of the faculty of the Iowa State University, later also held the position of State Geologist of California. He was appointed Professor of Geology at Harvard in 1860. In time this position was guaranteed him for life in consideration of the gift of his geological library to the museum of that institution. Prof. Whitney was one of our ablest geologists, and like many men of genius he belonged to the genus irritabile. He was an educated musician, no doubt finding that music is useful for "nerves." He had little patience with lay stupidity, and did not always conciliate "the powers that be."

It will be recalled that the Third International Zoological Congress (Leyden, Sept., 1895) appointed an International Commission of five members to study the various codes of nomenclature in use in different countries, with a view to arriving at a more definite international agreement upon the points of difference to be found in these codes. This Commission is composed of Dr. Raphael Blanchard (France), Prof. Carus (Germany), Prof. Jentink (Holland), Dr. Selater (England) and Dr. Stiles (United States).

It will also be recalled that Dr. Stiles requested the appointment of an American Advisory Committee, to which he might "submit for approval or disapproval all of the questions which he intended to sup-

port in the meetings of the International Commission and with which he might advise regarding concessions to be made or requested in those points upon which American opinion differs from the views held in some of the other countries."

This Advisory Committee has now been completed and is made up as follows:

Dr. Gill, representing the National Academy of Science.

Dr. Dall, representing the Smithsonian Institution.

Prof. Cope, representing the Society of American Naturalists.

Prof. Wright, representing the Royal Society of Canada.

Prof. Packard, representing the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The September issue of the *Western Field and Stream*, published in St. Paul, Minn., is noteworthy as presenting a scheme for the protection of the game of the country. Briefly, it contemplates dividing the entire territory of the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific, into two concessions along the line of the fortieth parallel of latitude, or near it, for each of which there shall be uniform laws and uniform close time, the whole to be under the police surveillance of the National association for the protection of game and fish through its multifarious state auxiliaries. The close time for the northern concession will be from January 1 to September 1, and in the southern concession from February 1 to September 1, during which no shooting shall be allowed on any kind of game whatever, excepting that woodcock and shore birds of the order *Limicolæ* may be shot in August. The general close time for all kinds of inland fishes, recognized as game fishes, to extend from October 1 to June 1, excepting that fishes of the family *Samonidæ*, may be caught in April and May. These close seasons conform very nearly to the distribution, habitat, and breeding seasons of the various animals which are sought to be protected; and where they do not, especial exceptions may be made, if deemed expedient. The laws which are to dominate will inhere by legislative enactment; uniform in all the states, and coöperative throughout. Emergencies and bodily stress will always stand in plea for exemption from penalty for violation of the laws when well proven.

By private gifts, a Japanese fellowship in economics has been established at the University of Wisconsin, and Mr. M. Shiozawa, of Tokyo, Japan, has been elected to the fellowship for the coming year. Mr. Shiozawa is highly recommended by two distinguished Japanese pro-

fessors, Professor Iyenaga, of the Higher Commercial College, of Tokyo, Japan, and Professor Motora, of the Imperial University, of the same city. He is spoken of as one of the talented young men of Japan, and it is expected he will do a great work for his native country. He has already graduated from a Japanese college, and has published results of his work. He is now on his way to this country to enter upon his studies at Madison.

The members of the Geological Society of France attending the meeting to be held in Algiers, October 6, 1896, will have an opportunity of examining the following localities: October 8-13, Sahel d'alger, Massif de Blida, Médéa; October 14-18, Kabylie du Djurjura; October 19-26, Constantine, Batna and Biskera. In addition to these excursions there will be one preliminary to the meeting. Mr. Brive proposes, October 3-5, to conduct a party to Chélif and Dakra to study the Miocene and Pliocene beds of these districts.

The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences has in process of construction a Museum of Arts and Sciences. It is proposed to group on one of the four porticos the names of seven great and representative men in science; on another, seven great and representative men in art; on a third, seven great and representative names in philosophy; and on the fourth, seven great and representative names in the realm of the "practicum" or the application of science and art to the so-called material wants of men.

Information has been received that Prof. Daniel G. Elliott, of the Field Museum, Chicago, who is now travelling in Somaliland, has returned to Berbera from Gallas Mountains. He intends to make arrangements at once for exploring the interior of the country. He has been fortunate in securing a good collection of the fauna of the country, including quite rare species.

The well-known naturalist Mr. Charles H. Sternberg has been collecting fossil plants in the Dakota Group in Kansas during the past season, and has obtained a collection of fine specimens which he offers for sale, either as a whole, or by the single specimen.

The first or "general" part of Dr. Richard Hertwig's *Lehrbuch der Zoologie* has been translated by Professor George W. Field of Brown University, and will be published soon by Henry Holt & Co.

**Errata of Paper on The Mushroom Bodies of the
Hexapod Brain in the August No.**

Page 644, line 6, after " Fig " insert I.

" 646, " 31, before " uses " insert and.

" 647, " 11, for " brahlets " read branchlets.

" 647, " 16, insert coma at the end of the line.

" 647, " 31, insert coma at the end of the line.

" 647, " 34, for " Formol- " read formol-.

" 648, " 1, for " which " read a bundle that.

" 648, after " Fig. " insert I.

" 649, " 3, for " affèrent " read efferent.

" 649, " 19, after " some " insert of.

" 649, in note for " Dujardin " read Dujardin's.

" 649, line 11, for " crythrocephala " read erythrocephala.

" 649, " 12, for " Gehirus " read Gehirns.

" 649, " 12, for " Diehl " read Dietl.

" 649, " 17, for " Ordunung " read Ordnung.

" 649, " 19, for " Fourmics " read Fourmis.

" 649, " 24, for " Retzins " read Retzius.

" 649, " 30, for " trachéâtes " read tracheates.

" 649, " 32, for " Mémoire " read Mémoire.

F. C. KENYON.